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THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

NON-PARTY. ***Societies and Branches in the Union 602.*** **LAW-ABIDING.**

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Notes and Comments	413
Care of Mothers and Babies. By Mrs. Eleanor Acland	414
Eking-out the Food Supply. II.—Fruit. By E. L. Chamberlain	415
Reviews: "The War Traders"; "The Englishwoman"	416
Correspondence	417
What the National Union is Doing	418
Notes from Headquarters	419
News from Societies	421

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organised into 602 Societies and Branches, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN?

Notes and Comments.

Selling the Paper.

It is not more difficult than it was to sell the paper in the streets; it is easier. Every man and woman approves of our work. The more people know of it the more they will help us to make it effective. We know that the National Union is not half enough known. If our members will sell the paper, they will be helping our relief work in one of the most effective ways possible. We want money for relief, and we want all the public support we can get. Some societies are finding that they can employ unskilled working-women at a wage of 3d. an hour for this purpose. Friday is the best day, or Monday for places which cannot get the paper on Friday. Definite pitches should be selected by responsible persons, and the sellers should be visited. It may be well to offer a percentage on sales in addition to regular pay. One society writes: "May I take this opportunity of saying how dismayed we all were at the mere suggestion that THE COMMON CAUSE should be discontinued? We look to it for our marching orders, and for all sorts of advice; and during the first week of the war every hour was too long till the current number reached us." We are sure that once they understand how truly our paper is a vital part of our relief work, societies will pursue this department of the work of the Union with vigour and persistence.

Keeping the Union Alive.

We publish in our correspondence columns a letter which suggests that "far away in the background" is the idea that by our work we are keeping the Union and the question of the Suffrage alive. We hope that the idea is not in the background at all, and that none of our members feel it necessary to apologise for the Union. Our correspondent suggests that "*men* have forgotten that they are Liberals," &c. We do not believe it, and we should be sorry to believe it, for it would prove politics even more unreal than we thought them. We believe in Women's Suffrage because we believe the expression of woman's point of view is necessary for the health of the nation. We believe this even more in time of war than in time of peace, because the tendency of war is to trample on all the half of life which more especially belongs to women. We have suspended ordinary political work because we know that a War Government cannot busy itself with legislation for franchise reform. But we must not in our ardour to serve the State forget our duty to serve as awakened, thinking women; we must stand for the basic principle that irresponsible work is bad work; we must claim our share of initiative and liberty; and there is surely nothing spiritually injurious in the hope that future generations of women may have more liberty because of the thoroughness and worth of the work done by Suffragists in this time of stress.

Restriction of the Sale of Liquor.

This Bill has now passed. It is difficult to understand the state of mind of some politicians who argued that powers to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquor should only be given to the Government if they were required by either the naval or military authorities, and Mr. T. M. Healy used the very odd expression: "We are not dealing with this Bill as temperance men; we are dealing with it as patriots"! One would suppose, to hear him, that the Government in war time had no concern with the welfare of any people except soldiers and sailors! But we know that a state of war tends to increase drunkenness in the civil population; misery, poverty, and unnatural excitement all tend to increase drink. It is of the first and most patriotic importance to keep the civilian population sober, efficient, self-controlled. We are glad powers have been given; we hope they will be used. The nation will need all the food it can get, and all the control it can muster. Dutch courage won't string us up to face defeat or to be humane in victory.

We read that in Russia the sale of alcohol has been prohibited till September 14th, and *The Daily Telegraph* comments on this: "The women of the country, who have undoubtedly been the chief gainers from this movement, are taking the leading part in this propaganda."

Lies as Recruiting Agents.

The cruel and needless suffering caused by the dissemination of false news is a wicked addition to sorrow, and we should like to see very drastic treatment of those responsible for publishing such news. Here, again, the Government is going on the monstrous assumption that it owes nothing to the civil population. If the strategy of the army and navy is not revealed, it does not matter, apparently, whether agony of mind is inflicted or whether depression or panic are caused. A healthy democracy is healthily interested in the affairs of the nation. If we send the flower of our manhood overseas to be killed, if we take them from productive employment and pour their life-giving strength away into the bottomless pit of destruction, it is right the nation should know the filth, the horror, the cost of war. But it should know truth, not lies. The result

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of retailing lies is that gradually the edge of belief, the effort to realise, is dulled and there grows up an added horror : the cynical disbelief in the sufferings and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors.

Making Recruiting Possible.

It would be much easier for the War Office to get recruits if the Government would seriously consider two points. One is that a man who has a family entirely dependent upon his exertions and who earns 30s. to £5 a week, is put in a very cruel dilemma if he must choose between not responding to the call for more men or leaving his wife and family with less than £1 a week. Those of us who have read Mrs. Pember Reeves's book, "Round About a Pound a Week," know what a desperate struggle living is on such an income. It may mean that a man knows his enlistment will result in his children being chronically underfed and possibly falling, through lack of education, into the ranks of unskilled labourers.

The other point is one to which Mrs. Harley calls attention in a letter. There must be very many women who are capable of doing work now done by men and who would gladly do it if the Government would encourage the transfer. Examples might be set by opening many departments of the Civil Service which have been closed to women. The shops, restaurants, and hotels might follow suit, and the railways and many offices. There are some kinds of work for which a short technical training is quite sufficient, provided there is the foundation of a good general education. The Government might give encouragement to girls by offering such technical training gratis.

A Woman Workhouse Master.

At Braintree, in Essex, there is now a woman in the responsible post of master of the workhouse. We have seen a gross misrepresentation of the conditions, and we are therefore glad to publish the following particulars which we have received from a woman guardian. The present master of the workhouse is also matron. She has under her an assistant master, who does a large part of the work done by the late master. The number of inmates is about 200 and never varies very much. The late master began with a salary of £60 with house and rations, and this, after thirteen years' service, rose to £90 with house and rations. The present master has begun with a salary of £75 with house and rations. It is impossible to make an exact comparison of the work, because the present master has an assistant, but there seems no doubt whatever that the appointment of a woman to be head in an important workhouse is a great advance. It is work for which the right sorts of women are eminently fitted.

The November Elections.

We fear that it is likely many of the newly qualified women will be unable to stand for election at municipal elections next November, but we hope that the work so many of them are now doing on relief committees may prepare the way for future candidatures. Anti-suffragists make much play with the reproach that women do not use the privileges they have; yet we have met many Anti-suffragists who, when a woman did stand, were indignant at the notion of her trying "to oust a man." We are perfectly clear, however, that suitable women should prepare to stand in as many places as possible. If indeed there are to be no party contests in November, women may fall in with equitable arrangements; but where there are vacancies, it is strongly advised that women should consider themselves entitled to the first claim, seeing that they are so ridiculously under-represented, and that an addition has just been made to their eligibility, and that this is their first chance of being elected.

Protecting Girls.

There is a very grave danger to which we fear the Home Office is not yet fully alive. It is that when so many helpless women—refugees, foreigners, and unemployed girls—are thrown on the country, the traffickers in women will find their opportunity. The police can, of course, direct girls to the recognised institutions for help. But at railway stations where so many willing volunteer agents are at work, there is great danger that the agents of the Slave Trade will also be at work, and how is the ignorant girl to distinguish? If women police were appointed, in uniform, to attend at railway stations, and if the Home Office would issue licences to properly accredited volunteer agencies, policewomen could demand to see the licence of any person meeting strange girls and, failing the production of a licence, could arrange for the safe-conduct of the girls, pending inquiries.

The Care of Mothers and Babies.

How to Start.

Women's instinct to preserve life is strengthened by the sacrifice of life in war. Happy the woman who finds scope for that instinct by going as a nurse among the combatants. But there is also scope for life-saving among non-combatants, which women can undertake who are debarred from actually going to the front.

Even before the outbreak of war, Public Departments, Local Authorities, and private individuals were beginning to wake up to the fact of the unnecessary suffering among mothers, the unnecessary death-rate among infants. Now that war has broken out, cannot we women unite to make this awakening more general, and to see that action is taken?

What can be done? The subject is so large, and local conditions vary so much, that I can merely give a few brief, but I hope practical hints.

I would urge, in the first place, that every woman who wants to help should apply to the central sources of information on the subject. These are as follows :—

The *Women's Co-operative Guild*, 28, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W., has, in conjunction with the Local Government Board, drawn up a valuable scheme for the care of maternity and infant life.

The *Association of Infant Consultations*, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C., is a body to which nearly all existing Schools for Mothers, Infant Consultations, and similar societies are affiliated. They publish a valuable report of work done, a directory of societies (municipal and private), leaflets on special points.

The *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies* has also taken up this work.

All these three bodies are arranging to send speakers and organisers to develop work among mothers and babies, and to set it going in the many towns and districts where nothing of the sort is being done yet in an organised way.

It is very important, also, to apply to the *Board of Education* and the *Local Government Board* (Whitehall, S.W.) for the circulars in which they offer grants, equal to half the local expenditure, for different parts of the work among mothers and babies, whether that expenditure is incurred by Local Authorities or voluntary agencies. The circular from the Board of Education has already gone out to existing Schools for Mothers. That of the Local Government Board has been sent to the Chairmen of County Councils and Sanitary Authorities.

What is the right action for women who are interested in the matter? It is essential that all available local influences should be co-ordinated. Where a School for Mothers exists, the work should be developed in conjunction with the Public Health Authority and the Citizens' Distress Committee. Where no such institution exists, those who desire to set going this work should approach the Mayor or Chairman of the Distress Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, the school doctor, school care committees, district nursing association, chairmen of hospitals in the neighbourhood, Women's Co-operative Guild Branch, &c., in order that a comprehensive scheme may be framed without delay.

The Nature of the Work.

What sort of work can be done among mothers and babies?

There is great variety of methods and scope. I give below an outline of the usual way in which existing Health Societies work. There is a Committee to govern the affairs of the Society, working as closely as possible with the Public Health Authority and private agencies in the district. The Committee need the services, for whole or part time, of a woman trained as a Health Visitor—if possible, with midwifery and hospital training also. She acts as Secretary, undertakes home visiting herself, and superintends the work of volunteer visitors. The centre of the work generally consists of an Infants' Consultation, to which mothers bring their babies for weighing and advice. A doctor is in attendance ; in some cases his or her services are paid, in others given free. Sometimes these consultations are actually baby-clinics ; sometimes the doctor only gives incidental advice, and sends mothers and children requiring treatment to the local hospitals or to private practitioners. Sometimes only babies under a year are invited ; but it is desirable to include all children under school age, and thus secure continuity of medical inspection. Nor is it really enough to deal with the babies from birth. Pre-natal work is most important. The loss of life due to miscarriages has not been ascertained, but it is certainly very great ; nor have we fully realised the intolerable amount of quite unnecessary suffering and damage to health

among pregnant women. This branch of maternity care is undertaken by several of the best-developed societies, municipal and voluntary.

Some societies have classes for mothers in hygiene, needlework, &c. Some run day nurseries, and savings banks for expectant mothers. The great thing is to make a beginning, and then experience soon shows what is needed.

During the industrial distress due to the war, the need of maternity and infant care is greater than ever. Thousands of mothers in normal times hardly know how to meet the expenses of their confinement even with the thirty-shilling benefit. The difficulty will now be increased. There must be reduced earnings, even unemployment; a shortage of nurses and doctors; great anxiety among mothers whose husbands are at the front.

As I have said, both the Board of Education and the Local Government Board are offering grants in aid of the normal work connected with maternity and infancy. For the extra help needed during the war in the way of provision of free midwives and doctors at confinement, free meals for expectant and nursing mothers, women should urge the Local Distress Committees to apply for a special grant from the Prince of Wales's Fund.

Here is scope for all women. Not only is the need urgent, but the results in life-saving are immediate. I may mention that here, in Chelsea, during the first year of our Health Society, the infant mortality among the 450 babies who came under its care was two-fifths of that in the borough as a whole, taking rich and poor together. And other societies can tell the same story. While the war is taking such ghastly toll of human life, we must not allow ignorance, poverty, dirt, and disease to go on taking one out of every eight babies before they reach their first year. Where institutions for this work exist, let them redouble their energies; where they do not (and this is the condition over the greater part of England), let them be set going without delay.

ELEANOR ACLAND.

Eking-out the Food Supply.

No. II.—Fruit.

A great deal of advice has been scattered broadcast as to how to dispose of the fruits which are, at this season of the year, in ordinary times, being made into jam. Groans and many futile suggestions have arisen from the reports that in several fruit-growing counties plums have dropped and been let rot, since the prices obtainable were so poor owing to the prohibitive price of sugar lessening the demand.

This is a pity, but it is not a disaster. It happens to some extent in the more remote country districts, especially in the West of England, whenever the crop of plums is heavy. Though it is right to lament waste, it must be remembered that a certain amount of waste cannot be avoided, and it is better it should occur with crops that do not come under the head of necessaries. On a farm, for instance, it is now infinitely more important, from an economic view, that wheat should be harvested, fodder crops kept in order, than that the reduced number of hands should be taken off those tasks to gather plums, and send one of the few horses to take them into market, or to the station *en route* for a factory, where 6s. per ton is the price offered! and no carriage paid! The farmer would be a heavy loser, and the public would not gain anything—only the manufacturer gains. This price is 31 lb. for one penny!

Then the enthusiastic reformer cries: "Why don't they make the jam, or bottle their fruit on the farms?"

Because there is often no time to do it properly, and it is out of their line, and they would not, in many instances, have facilities for getting rid of the product: time and energy wanted for other things would be wasted in finding an outlet. Moreover, in the country bottles are difficult to get, and in many farm-houses there is not suitable storage.

For those having plums, or other fruit, which they desire to make the most of at the present juncture, it will be best to bottle some, unsweetened, and boil down the remainder, with ¼ lb. of sugar to the lb. of fruit; store it in large stone jars or clean tubs or barrels till more sugar is procurable, when it can be finished off for use. It must not be boiled stiff, but only partially cooked; it must be made completely air-tight when fastened down; and when being prepared for use it must be brought to the boil *before* the sugar is added. This should be heated in the oven, and added hot to the pulp; it will dissolve immediately, and a few minutes more of boiling will produce the requisite stiffness.

In some quarters drying of fruit is recommended; but as a matter of fact, this cannot be satisfactorily done here. The apparatus is not made in this country for one thing; by the time it was procured fruit would be over. Next, nearly all kinds need finishing off in the sun. We cannot reckon on that here, especially as summer is on the wane. In California, the fruit is exposed for a short time to sulphur fumes; the rest is all done by the sun in a few days. Lastly, the waste is very great, so that it can only be done profitably where fruit is grown on a very extended scale, as in California, or certain districts of Canada and the States. It takes a bushel of apples to produce 6 to 7 lbs. dried fruit—this is the American bushel, averaging about 50 lbs. weight. Four lbs. of soft fruit make one of marketable dried raspberries. Twenty lbs. of grapes only produce 6 lbs. of raisins. Therefore, if we could successfully dry the fruit, it could only be regarded as a luxury when ready: not as a help towards food for the population.

But fruit-pulp might be made for household consumption, and any amount more might be put down for giving away in the winter. This could be finished off with a moist sugar, which would come cheaper.

Recipes for bottling are so widely offered that it seems unnecessary to give one here. But I conclude with an American recipe for fruit pickle, that is very delicious for winter use.

The following fruits can be pickled in the manner described: Peaches, pears, plums, damsons, cherries, quinces. Pears or quinces must be peeled, and halved or quartered according to size. Peaches skinned, but not cut.

To every 7 lbs. of fruit allow 4 lbs. sugar, 1 pt. vinegar, ½ oz. of ginger, 1 teaspoonful of cloves, 2 of allspice, 2 cinnamon, half-teaspoonful of ground mace.

Boil the sugar and vinegar together. Divide the spices into four parts, put each in a muslin bag tied up securely.

Throw these into the hot sugar and vinegar; add the fruit and bring all to the boil. Take the pan off the fire, and turn its contents carefully into a stone-jar; put it in a cool place.

Next day pour off all the juice into a pan, bring it slowly to the boil, then pour back over the fruit. Repeat daily for nine days. The juice will be now much reduced and quite thick: put the fruit in the pan, and the juice over; boil five minutes, and the pickles are done. This makes a very sweet pickle. For English taste I reduce the sugar by one pound.

E. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

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Reviews.

The War Traders. By G. H. Perris. (National Peace Council, pp. 168, 1s.)

At this time the people should be feeling with the utmost sharpness their responsibility for war. Unless and until the mass of the people do feel this responsibility for war, there is no hope of wars ceasing. It will always be to the interest of individuals or rings to manœuvre for war. If the people, men and women, are content in the future, as they have been in the past, to leave the whole responsibility of war to half-a-dozen men; if they are content to know nothing and understand nothing; then in the future, as in the past, will the masses of men be driven like sheep to the slaughter, fighting for they know not what, with, maybe, a lie on their lips, and honest but stupid patriotism in their hearts; then will the homes of women be devastated and they outraged, their children starved, and the flower of manhood, who should be the fathers of the race to come, wasted. Those who want to stop war must do more than bewail themselves. They must learn, they must think, they must teach. This book will help them to do all three.

Not long ago, in the German Reichstag, Dr. Liebknecht made what were to some people very startling revelations of war-mongering. Rumour has said that he has been shot. This seems to have been premature; but he may be any day. We know that M. Jaurès has been shot. It is to be expected that those who engineer wars on a scale like the present—when we are not surprised at a death-roll of 10,000 at one battle—will not hesitate to pick off peace leaders as they become dangerous. It is the best tactics always for reactionaries to put the leaders of thought out of action; the Tsar and the Kaiser understand this well, and it may not only require more moral courage, but more physical courage, to oppose war than to fight in well-drilled ranks with cheering comrades.

In this book Mr. Perris starts with the assertion of his agreement with Mr. Norman Angell, that "War does not pay the nations." "But," he proceeds, "war panics and preparations do, all the time and on an enormous scale, pay powerful groups of men in each nation; and it may be doubted whether any real peace will be achieved till this association of political power and the private trade in arms is broken." It is a platitude for every Government to express a desire for peace. How do Governments seek the peace which they profess to desire? Mr. Perris shows us.

The construction of arms, ammunition, and armour plate is almost entirely in the hands of private firms established for profit making; manufacturers cannot make large profits unless they make a large amount of goods, therefore these private firms have a direct interest in the increase of armaments and in the creation of war and panic of war. Mr. Perris estimates the capitalisation of British armament firms at 150 millions sterling. These firms have made a "ring," so as to present a united front and ensure that profits shall be distributed within the ring only. They are in close connection with armament firms all over the Continent, and they manufacture and sell lethal weapons with impartiality to any nation that will buy. If a war scare is got up in Germany, and the Germans increase their ships or guns or army, the armament firms profit; this increase makes it "necessary" that British, French, and Russian Governments shall increase their ships, guns, army; and so the game goes on. If a new and more deadly weapon or explosive is discovered, new and heavier armour plate has to be made to oppose it, and as "fashions" change, the costly ship or weapon is scrapped, and everyone has to buy the new fashion. From 1904-1913, in nine years only, the value of ships of war thus "scrapped" by the British Admiralty was £26,417,304.

Mr. Perris draws attention to the fact that the large shareholders in armament firms are members of the governing class, and that even members of the Government are to be found amongst them; also that these firms can command the services of retired Government officials who have gained their experience in Government employ. This means that our governing classes have a direct interest in maintaining the highest possible degree of armament in the "armed peace," and that service men are ready to retire and sell their services to firms which sell arms indiscriminately to foreign Powers. Knowing this, we shall be able to appraise at its full value the assertion by the novelist, W. J. Locke, in *The Pall Mall Gazette* of August 27th, that "The upper and middle classes have given their time, their brain, their substance, their flesh, and their blood to their country," and to answer, at least negatively, his rhetorical cry, "What is our army of Labour doing?" It is, at any rate, not growing fat on the most terrific exploitation of murder that this wicked old world has ever seen.

A real democracy would have something to say to these things—a democracy with women in it. A real democracy, if it were international, could insist that one of the conditions of peace should be that Governments should be compelled to manufacture all their armaments and forbidden to sell any to other Governments.

The Englishwoman this month announces its intention to suspend its usual advocacy of Women's Suffrage, and to give publicity to various schemes and methods of relief work. It will also endeavour to represent the opinion of a large number of women who desire peace, but who do not wish "to buy it at the price of honour." All who look for valuable and practical suggestions for work, or who wish to acquire a knowledge of the leading events which culminated in the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Germany should obtain a copy of *The Englishwoman*. Lord Robert Cecil writes on the "German War," and presents the case for England clearly and concisely. He does not attempt to minimise the horrors of war, but on the contrary calls attention to one phase of it which "historians, and even journalists, discreetly ignore." It would seem, if recent evidence can be relied on, that this veil of discretion will not be allowed to hide from the civil population the worst elements of war. Miss Lowndes deals with "The Passions of War," and utters a timely word of warning against the dread contagion more disastrous than destruction of life and loss of material goods; that fever of rage, cruelty, and unreason, leaving behind it greater ravages than that of fire and sword. The task for everyone will be to keep these passions at bay, and guard the throne of reason, though all else may fall. To strengthen in our hearts the passions of mercy, pity, charity, and honour, those essentially human qualities now threatened by the domination of the lower instincts of the brute. The housewife and housekeeper will find many useful hints in "Problems of the Day." Other articles of interest are "Liége" and the "Untrained Nurse in National Emergency." There is a sketch of the miltary heroine, Catalina de Eranso, in "Martial Heroines," by Miss Edith Palliser.

"THE SPHINX."

Miss Janette Steer has been fortunate enough to secure the services of some admirable artistes for her production of "The Sphinx," at the Court Theatre, on October 3rd. Mr. Franklin Dyall, who made such a success as "The Conjurer" in G. K. Chesterton's clever play entitled "Magic," performed at the Little Theatre last year, is playing the part of Tom. Miss Marianne Caldwell has a part after her own heart—a French maid; she will play it to the life. Kitty Marian plays a part that will suit her perfectly. Miss Gillian Scaife has a powerful part in the last act, a part that should appeal to an emotional actress such as we know Miss Scaife to be. Miss Barabara Everest plays Evelyn. Mary, the sculptor, "maker of images," is played by Miss Janette Steer. Mary chooses the better part, Eve the other. Miss Steer will be most grateful for offers of help for the bookstall and the literature to be sold in the theatre during the run of the play.

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KEEPING THE UNION ALIVE.

MADAM,—We all admire the way in which, laying aside its political propaganda, the Society has devoted all its energies to serving the nation. I think, however, that an uncomfortable sensation must arise now and then in the minds of those who read THE COMMON CAUSE, to the effect that there is, far away in the background, the idea that the doing of all the public work that is suggested to us will be a means of keeping the Society and the question of Suffrage alive.

Such phrases as "Do not let us forget, in all that we do, that we are Suffragists" seem to spoil the whole appeal. Have not *men* forgotten that they are Liberals, Unionists, Ulstermen, Nationalists? What we want to prove now is that we are, above all, citizens. Let it be said of us, at the end of the war, not that we kept alive the Society, or that we did not allow the Suffrage point of view to be lost sight of, but that we were among the wisest, the most capable and self-sacrificing members of our Local Relief Committees, &c. Those other citizens by whose side we serve will not fail to be influenced by what they see, and our cause will be advanced in the natural course of things, though we may not have worn the Active Service uniform.

We ask for votes in order that we may the better serve the nation. This is the true basis of any extension of the franchise. If it can be said with any suspicion of truth that we have served the nation so that we might afterwards obtain a vote, then our work will, spiritually, if not materially, have lost its value.

THE SECRETARY OF A SOCIETY.

[*This letter is referred to in "Notes and Comments."*]

THE WOMAN'S PART.

MADAM,—In face of the tremendous and just demand made upon the young men of our country to offer themselves for military service, it is the plain duty of patriotic women to make it as easy as possible for men to respond to this call, not only by cheerfully and willingly giving up their own men and holding no one back, however precious, but also by taking upon themselves the carrying out of work which in normal times is done by men. Practical common-sense, grit, and a little technical training will soon qualify many strong, healthy young women to undertake such duties as those of railway booking-office officials, ticket collectors, tram and motor-bus conductors. Taxi-cabs could be driven by those women who have taken up motoring heretofore as a pastime, and become expert drivers. Also the greater number of shop assistants could be replaced by women. These are only a few of the many employments which, being undertaken by women, would release thousands of men and enable them to become soldiers as long as their country needed them.

My mind goes back to the great Suffrage Pilgrimage of 1913, and I know in my heart that those Pilgrims, women of all age and classes, who calmly faced hooligan mobs, who untiringly tramped miles along the road to propagate their Suffrage principles, will not flinch from fatigue and hardship in the service of their country

Therefore I confidently appeal to the members of our N.U. Active Service League to begin at once to organise themselves in readiness to offer their services for carrying on the work at home while our husbands, brothers, and sons fight our battles abroad.

KATHERINE M. HARLEY.

LORD KITCHENER'S ADDRESS.

MADAM,—I strongly dissent not only from Mrs. Hecht's and Mr. Dutton's protest in reference to your note on Lord Kitchener's message, but also to the views they express. So far as personal views are allowed, the personal courage of the ordinary soldier and sailor seems to me one of the few redeeming features of the present war.

Your article on a "National Shame" deals with one of the greatest and most sordid problems of militarism, and all who live in garrison towns will readily agree that to warn the young soldier against the temptations which beset human nature is a wise and necessary precaution, especially at a time when he must be fit and efficient. To accentuate all that lies behind the phrase "women and wine" in the bald unvarnished method adopted by Lord Kitchener is likely only to lower all estimation of womanhood in the minds of the soldiers and the countless boys and young men who read the message—an estimation largely responsible for the condition of affairs your correspondent from an industrial centre so much deplores. A message sent out on the eve of battle to those about to take part is a great national message, and should embody the highest ideals expressed in language which cannot give offence even to the least among us. That Lord Kitchener failed in regard to that "mournful monument of women" against whom he warns the men is, I think, a great calamity, and should convey to all women the lesson that womanhood, with its woes and sorrows, is a common heritage; and that we must all, outcast and protected, rise or fall together. To those who work in the woman's movement it is, perhaps, a necessary reminder that our work will not be done when the vote is won, but that fresh fields of labour, greater problems, and sterner struggles await us before we can claim to have for ever laid to rest old-time conceptions born of the subjection of woman.

N. O'SHEA.

MADAM,—A Suffragist and one who not only takes in THE COMMON CAUSE, but who passes it on to higher quarters, is indignant and sorry that the Editor takes so childish and absurd an exception to Lord Kitchener's message, which is addressed to men, who fully understand his meaning. The writer cannot think of anything more damaging to the womanliness and dignity of the Suffragist than this somewhat raw schoolgirl remark about the words of a man whose noble character is shown not only in the words, "Be courteous to all women," but whose living deeds have done and are doing as much, or more, than any man of this generation for the protection of women and their homes.

LOUISA J. BARNETT.

MADAM,—I confess I am amazed at the tone of one of your correspondents in the matter of Lord Kitchener's message to the troops. In your fine comment on this—for which many Suffragists felt deeply grateful—you acknowledge to the full what the country owes to him. But *why* should women "lie low," and what faintest points of pique has been shown? The nation at war, as in peace, is composed of men and women, each to help and support the other. We have a hard time before us, but we shall win through if each sex does its duty—not if one abdicates. Principles remembered in times of peace and forgotten in times of war cannot be depended upon to provide that spiritual force by which alone, in the last resource, our highest welfare can be assured.

A. H. W.

[*This correspondence is now closed.*—ED., "C.C."]

A PLAN TO DEAL WITH UNEMPLOYMENT.

MADAM,—In connection with a plan outlined in a letter to *The Times* of August 21st, signed by Prof. Flinders Petrie, a workroom under expert supervision has been secured at the Health Institute, Kingsgate Road, Kilburn, the poorer district of Hampstead. Here women living in the borough, who are thrown out of employment or left unprovided for owing to the war, will be given work for payment, the rate of which has been fixed in consultation with the Anti-Sweating League.

Clothes will be made on patterns supplied by the Matron of University College Hospital. But later on, if distress becomes acute, we intend setting the women to making clothes for themselves and their children. As they will receive pay for making the clothes, and the clothes, if necessary, we trust to keep them well clad.

The scheme in no way interferes with the ordinary course of business. It has the support of the Central Unemployed Body, and of the Council of Social Welfare (C.O.S.) of Hampstead. Gifts in material and money would of course be welcome, but I venture to bring the plan under your notice from the wish that a workroom should be arranged on the same plan in other parts of London. The organisers of our room would be glad to help.

LINA ECKENSTEIN.

ENGLISHWOMEN AND THE LAW.

MADAM,—I think it cannot be generally known that under pretext of the Aliens Act (by which an Englishwoman married to a foreigner is considered as his property and deprived of all her rights of nationality) our starving fellow countrywomen here at home, who are married to Germans, thrown out of employment, are being refused any relief from the Committee administering the Prince of Wales's Fund. An appeal to the local authorities is met by a suggestion of the workhouse.

When this Aliens Act was revised and confirmed by Parliament a few months ago, a strong protest was made against its treatment of women, but in vain. It was declared to be necessary for the law to be in conformity with that of other European countries. We can therefore take what consolation we may from the assumption that German wives of Englishmen abroad will also be allowed to starve.

Many defenders of women's rights have contributed to the Prince of Wales's Fund, and many more are assisting in the arduous labour of administering it. They will feel outraged and ashamed at having to inflict so cruel and heartless an insult on their fellow Englishwomen.

Have we any right to denounce the barbarities committed by our foes in the heat of battle, whilst we deliberately exhibit such callousness to our own flesh and blood in their extreme need?

AN OFFICER OF A DISTRESS COMMITTEE.

NEED FOR TEMPORARY TEACHERS.

MADAM,—It has struck me that retired teachers of all kinds, secondary and primary, men and women, might serve their country in this crisis by volunteering to fill the gaps caused for the time being in the teaching ranks by men called to the war, both in our primary and secondary schools. Perhaps retired headmistresses might be especially useful in small village schools where the headmaster has no assistants who could take his place.

Would it not be well if you could ascertain through your valuable paper the names of those willing to serve in this way, so that when the number of vacancies is known there may be a body of helpers ready to offer themselves to the Board of Education or to the Local Authorities?

ALICE WOODS.

BELGIAN REFUGEES.

MADAM,—There is a unique opportunity for the women of England to do Christian service for the terribly tried women and children of brave little Belgium. "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat. I was a stranger, and ye took me in." Already refugees are landing on the South Coast. Would it not be possible for the N.U., through its many Branch Committees, to solicit the names of women who are willing to offer a home in their own homes immediately to one Belgian woman and child, or to two children, for a period to be fixed; and for able workers to meet and dispatch the refugees to the homes awaiting them.

BEATRICE M. L. HUTTON.

[*Some Societies are already doing this. Offers of hospitality have also been sent through the N.U. to the Belgian War Refugees Committee, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.*—ED., "C.C."]

POOR LAW RELIEF.

MADAM,—I shall be very glad to send a copy of my pamphlet, "The Poor and Their Rights: How to Obtain Them," gratis, to any Secretary of a Suffrage Society or woman serving on a Relief Committee, who is desirous of obtaining Poor Law relief for necessitous women or children in cases where other relief is not immediately obtainable. It should be remembered that necessitous persons may be entitled to Poor Law relief although not, in the ordinary sense of the word, "destitute."

J. THEODORE DODD, J.P.

THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

MADAM,—Your correspondent, L. H. Ensor, will be interested to know that there are working women studying Economics, Industrial History, Philosophy, Psychology, &c., under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association.

The object of this Association is to bring within the reach of the workers the highest kind of instruction. Its success is, as Mr. Pease remarked in the House of Commons last year, without parallel in the history of our education. The Secretary of the Women's Department, Miss Hony, 14, Red Lion Square, London, W.C., will gladly assist anyone interested in this work.

M. GERTRUDE CROSS.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales,
Buckingham Palace, London.

I beg to enclose £ : s. d. as a donation to the National Relief Fund.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

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I, THEODOR EMANUEL GUGENHEIM, of The Challoners, Anson Road, Tufnell Park, in the County of Middlesex, do hereby give notice that I have assumed and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be called and known by the name of Theodor Emanuel Gugenheim Gregory, in lieu of and substitution for my present name of Theodor Emanuel Gugenheim, and that such intended change or assumption of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal dated this day and intended forthwith to be enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In testimony whereof I do hereby sign and subscribe myself by such my intended future name.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1914.

THEODOR EMANUEL GUGENHEIM GREGORY.

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

Notice.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* The Common Cause.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

What the National Union is Doing.

Since the war broke out, our political work has taken the form of social service. It is none the less political because it is social; in fact, the political work of women will always be largely social, and we need abate no atom of our principles because they are being used in a situation differing in so cataclysmal a manner from the situation in which those principles were first adopted. We find, as we should expect, that there are two sections of critics: one which thinks we should "abandon" our suffragism—nay, even our humanism—and "lie low"; the other which thinks that a Suffrage Society should continue in war the propaganda adopted in peace. These critics are few: the immense majority of our 602 societies and branches instantly adopted the relief scheme, many of them on their own initiative. To wait for destitution to occur before mobilising our organisation would have meant that precious weeks would have been lost, and when we were wanting to be doing the work itself we should have found ourselves encumbered with details of machinery.

The National Union knows the value of machinery. After years of toil, the organisation has been spread in a network over the land on the basis of a common policy and local administration. Our President, Mrs. Fawcett, holds the Union together by an invisible bond of confidence and affection. Our Hon. Secretary, Miss Courtney, by her unrivalled powers of organisation, has collected a staff of uncommon capacity and devotion as secretaries in the office and organisers in the country. Our Parliamentary Secretary, Miss Marshall, has proved a woman's insight into the parliamentary situation, and is now proving that same insight into the larger needs of the people at this time. Our Treasurer, Mrs. Auerbach, performs the miracle of becoming increasingly popular with every increase in subscriptions that she raises. These and others, Miss Leaf, of the Press Department, and Miss Atkinson, of the Literature Department, put in eight, ten, or twelve hours every day in the week for the service of the Union, which is the service of the country. But this is only one side, and the other is characteristic of the National Union, and of that alone. In every town of any importance and in many country districts, societies and branches (to the number of 602) have their own committees, officers, and members, and all of these are working. Among these are women well known for their loyal labours in all sorts of local enterprises. Many are town councillors, or members of other local governing bodies, such as Mrs. Lees, late Mayor of Oldham, Councillor Margaret Ashton (Manchester), Councillor Eleanor Rathbone (Liverpool), Mrs. Rackham (Cambridge), Miss I. O. Ford (Leeds), Miss Sutton (Reading), Mrs. Nott Bower (Richmond), and so on endlessly. Others are professional women—doctors, teachers, and working women toiling in mill and shop and factory or in the home; others are leisured women to whom war has made leisure a thing of the past. Among our members everywhere are also men of many classes and professions, working for the enfranchisement of their women mates and comrades.

It is no small thing that is being offered to the nation in the whole of this elaborate and decentralised organisation. Last

year the whole sum raised by the Union, both at headquarters and among the societies, was £45,000. This year we do not know what will be raised. But the Union has decided, as far as possible, to keep on its offices and staff, and as these are all working, it will be seen that this is no small contribution. Further, the Treasurer is using her money-raising powers to obtain an "Active Service Fund," to be used for relief, and already the sum at headquarters alone is nearly £600. When one thinks that we are in the dead season, that there has been no public meeting, and that probably all the Societies are raising money locally, this is encouraging. (The North-Eastern Federation reported a single donation of £220 a couple of weeks ago.)

It is all Suffrage work; it is all patriotic work; it is work that can be done in conjunction with persons of all creeds and opinions, provided only that they will organise for relief and not deny to women the representation due to those who are performing an absolutely essential task, and who are intimately acquainted with the conditions under which this task has to be done. Everywhere bands of women will be doing the work of administering the Prince of Wales's Fund and the various Government Grants; women always, everywhere, form the larger proportion of those who do this sort of work. They are therefore in a position to give valuable opinion as to how it ought to be done, and they can only do this properly if they are on the various local committees with men. Again, women will be doing a great deal of the hard and distasteful labour of raising funds; men have most of the money, but women have to do most of the begging. Therefore, it is right and useful that women should be on the spending committees. Again, the prevailing notion among men that all women are provided for in the home, and that women's unemployment is less serious than the unemployment of men, makes it imperative that women should protect the unemployed women, and see to it that they get their share of work under Government schemes.

This is our woman's contribution to the war.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Help for Foreign Women.

The work of the International Women's Relief Committee, formed little more than two weeks ago to assist foreign women of all nationalities stranded because of the war, has been steadily growing. Already 230 cases have been dealt with, and many touching letters of thanks have been received. Several have said that the first thing they will do on returning to Germany will be to send accounts of the English kindness to the German newspapers.

Of those helped, 25 have been returned to their homes; 86 have been definitely provided for, either with situations or hospitality or otherwise; 45 have been provisionally provided for; 20 have been sent on to other Societies. Thirty-five Germans and nineteen Austrians are still waiting to return to their homes. It may be some time before these women can leave the country, because the Home Office is not issuing any more permits for a fortnight.

One party of five women who have been landed at Liverpool from the captured steamer "Zeeland," arrived at the office without money and unable to speak a word of English. They were put up for the night, and sent off to their homes the following morning with sufficient money to provide for them by the way. One grateful householder, supplied with a temporary German housekeeper, writes that she is "putting her feelings in her pocket and cooking splendidly."

Offers of hospitality, help, and money should be sent to the Secretary, at the Offices of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, 7, Adam Street, Adelphi.

During the past week there has been a great increase in the number of applications received from Belgians and Russians left in difficulties over here, and this Committee is working in conjunction with the Belgian Refugee Committee, as well as many other organisations, for the relief of foreigners.

COMMON HONESTY.

A sound public opinion is needed if we are to keep our heads about hospitality for refugees. We all desire to do our utmost to mitigate the appalling sufferings of Belgian women and children, and to open our houses to them. But it has come to our knowledge that people are discharging their servants, to whom they are paying wages, and offering to employ Belgian women as domestic servants without wages. Every case must, of course, be taken on its merits, and it is better to find a home for a refugee without any wage than to leave her homeless. But it is intolerable that, under the guise of beneficence, some householders should be making a profit out of these desperately driven women and at the same time throwing English girls into the ranks of the unemployed. Let us look to it. This is a matter of national honesty.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss K. D. Courtney.
Miss C. E. Marshall (Parliamentary).
Miss Emily M. Leaf (Press).
Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.

Secretary:
Miss Crookenden.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1980 Victoria.

Social Service.

A large staff is deeply engaged in the Committee Room, sorting and filing applications of all sorts. Thousands have passed through our office since the war broke out, and not one case has been left without either relief or help and advice as to the best ways of setting to work. The class entered under the heading of "Voluntary Social Workers" is, as might be expected, a large one, and hundreds have been sent on where they are most needed. On Tuesday, this week, the head of a great organisation for the care of infants wrote for sixty more workers. About half that number were at once sent, and it is hoped to secure the other half shortly. The field for this sort of voluntary work is practically limitless, and many more really efficient women could be used in it. Great care is being taken not to place voluntary workers in any situation where paid work is usually done.

Hospitality.

Mrs. Streeter, one of our organisers who has been for ten days engaged on care committee work at Fulham, is now in the Office, arranging hospitality. She reports that offers are coming in well, but much more is wanted. There are wanted, for example:—

(1) Homes for children who are discharged from hospitals and who would, in normal times, be sent to convalescent homes, which are now being requisitioned for hospitals. These children would not need nursing, but only food and care, early hours, and open air.

(2) Homes for refugees of all nationalities. A letter in our correspondence columns draws attention to the monstrous injustice by which women married to foreigners are treated as aliens.

(3) Homes for middle-class people who are being thrown destitute in fearful numbers.

(4) Permanent homes for the children orphaned by the war. There have already been twenty offered, and more are needed.

Paid Employment.

In respect to securing paid employment for the thousands of all classes thrown out of work, it is quite clear that an organisation like the National Union is not in a position to do this. But every possible effort is being made to give such advice as may help workers to get employment, and to make representations to Government Departments and other large employers of labour that they should not forget the needs of women.

Miss Crookenden says that the number of skilled workers thrown out of employment is very great, and the misery among middle-class people already acute and almost unnoticed. Clerks, typists, secretaries, governesses, artists, and journalists are among those that are worst hit. She has made enquiries from all the County Education Authorities, and finds a very wide field of work for supplementary school-teachers who get a salary of 25s. a week. She is accordingly advising many women to try for such employment; they are in many cases very well educated and more than fit for the work. Another branch of work into which a superior class of women should be drafted is hospital work, and a scheme of training is being put into practice by Mrs. Stansfeld under the Local Government Board.

Care of Maternity.

Readers of Mrs. Acland's interesting article will be glad to hear that the National Union has adopted the maternity scheme of the Local Government Board and is working in co-operation with the Women's Co-operative Guild. Mrs. Hills has begun to organise in Lincoln.

Destitution.

Many terrible stories of destitution are brought every day. One Englishwoman, who is married to a German doctor, a specialist in women's diseases, is absolutely without means, her husband having lost the whole of his practice and having to live under the necessary restriction of aliens. A girl, married to

a French soldier, has a child of three, and no means. She was temporarily engaged to make jam under Miss Leaf's directions, and it is hoped that a place has been found for her in the country with her child. A journalist who had been earning £750 a year was discharged by his newspaper and thrown penniless. He has enlisted. His wife is an educated and refined woman, with two little children and a third coming. She has, by law, 14s. 7d. a week, and if her husband handed over to her the whole of his pay, she would have 16s. 11d. In spite of their own troubles, many people are doing a wonderful amount. One working woman, for instance, whose husband is on half-time, is willing to give board and lodging to an out-of-work girl.

Education Campaign.

Miss Jetley is back in the Information Bureau, and is busy with drawing up plans for an Education Campaign on the work of the Union and the many ways in which women can be of service to their country. Women have always done an immense amount of relief work in times of distress, but now that they are better organised the work ought to be infinitely more effective in the present and fruitful for the future, and education in such matters is a vastly important part of our work.

Hyde Park Meetings.

Last Sunday, Miss Geraldine Cooke spoke on the great calls being made on women's adaptability, and on the various duties of discipline and temperance which were as important a national service as actual fighting. Mrs. Swanwick, who was the other speaker, urged the need in time of war to be preparing for peace, and protested against the horrible spirit of revenge. A plea that men should respect all women, even those not thought "respectable," and that even such women could be made to be truly patriotic, was sympathetically received. The crowd was not so large as the week before, and by a tiresome accident of arrangement a large open space was left in front of the cart—a space subsequently filled with dogs and larky boys, to the discomfort of the audience. If any friends who come to these meetings would make a point of standing *close up and in front of the cart*, a much better crowd would be collected. Next week, Mrs. Whalley and Miss Fielden will be the speakers.

A Typical Letter.

From the Secretary of one of our Societies in a seaport town a letter has been received so typical that we print it to show to what good use money given to the "Active Service Fund" could be put:—

"We are working in connection with the Ward Committees of the town and have inaugurated a scheme to help poor women other than reservists' wives. We are opening the Art Gallery as a work-room every day in the week and are providing needlework, use of sewing machines, &c., and paying the women at the rate of 4d. per hour. The need here is already *very* urgent . . . the docks are in the hands of the military and thousands are thrown out of employment. The scope for our work is unlimited, but we are absolutely dependent on funds. If the National Union can help us we shall be deeply grateful. We are helping the women to help themselves and it would be terrible to have to refuse for lack of funds."

Treasurer's Notes.

We are greatly cheered by the fine response which Suffragists are making to Mrs. Fawcett's appeal for funds to carry on the work which the National Union has decided to undertake. Every post brings welcome contributions and equally gratifying letters of encouragement. These letters show clearly that the action taken by the National Union meets with universal approval, for the reason that it is in thorough accordance with Suffragist ideals.

The lines on which we are working have already been explained, but more detailed descriptions of our many activities in all parts of the country will be given week by week. We shall also explain what are the special purposes for which we shall require money, so that intending contributors can, if they wish, state the object to which their contributions are to be devoted.

Helena Auerbach.

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	158	16	10
Received Aug. 24th to 28th:—			
A Friend	5	0	0
Miss Lilian Jones	0	10	0
Miss E. H. Spalding	5	0	0
Miss Phyllis M. Kennedy ...	2	10	0
Mr. Tom Hardy	10	0	0
Miss Mary A. E. Milton ...	0	10	0
Anonymous	0	2	6
Miss Car. I. Coxhead	1	0	0
Mrs. and Miss Ward and Miss Musgrave	0	15	0
Mrs. Norman Maclehose ...	5	0	0
Miss Lucy Candler	2	0	0
Mrs. Browne	1	0	0
Miss D. Browne	1	0	0
Miss E. J. Deane	0	2	0
Mrs. T. Dick	2	0	0
Miss U. M. Edwards	0	2	6
Mrs. E. P. Kitchin	0	5	0
Miss Mabel French	3	3	0
M. C.	0	10	0
Mrs. S. A. Allen	1	0	0
Miss M. Gertrude Frodshaw	1	0	0
Miss Gertrude Cousans ...	1	0	0
Miss Helen L. Denny	10	0	0
Mrs. Vin Jones	3	3	0
Miss E. A. Dangerfield	10	0	0
Miss A. T. Glyde	1	0	0
Miss Kate E. Bunce	2	0	0
Miss M. Morton	2	2	0
Lady Blake	3	0	0
Miss E. Keery	0	1	0
Miss C. Crichton-Stuart ...	1	1	0
Mrs. George Fox	10	0	0
Miss A. M. Allen	1	1	0
Miss M. Gertrude Blundun ...	0	2	0
Miss Margaret Bradley ...	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Evans	1	1	0
Miss A. W. Cooke	2	2	0
Miss E. Baker	100	0	0
Miss Lucy Silcox	20	0	0
Miss S. R. Courtauld	10	0	0
Miss C. Courtauld	10	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stocks ...	5	0	0
Mrs. U. U. Greg	5	0	0
Miss J. M. Barker	5	0	0
Mrs. Major	5	0	0
Lady Raphael	5	0	0
Miss Francis Pelle	5	0	0
Miss Emma Pritchard	5	0	0
Mrs. J. G. Hardy	5	0	0
Mrs. A. E. V. Prince	3	0	0
Miss Horsnaill	2	2	0
Miss K. I. Sloan	2	2	0
Mrs. M. A. Haynes	2	0	0
Miss Diamond	2	0	0
Miss Meade-King	2	0	0
Miss M. C. Martineau	2	0	0
Miss Muriel R. Manfield ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Rudge	1	1	0
Miss Mildred Martineau ...	1	1	0
Mr. M. M. Terrero	1	0	0
Mrs. Badley, 2 don.	1	0	0
Mrs. Todhunter	1	0	0
Mrs. L. E. Becher	1	0	0
Prof. and Mrs. Alex. H. Jameson	1	0	0
Miss Frances A. Geoghegan ...	1	0	0
Dr. Charlotte Warner	1	0	0
Miss Nancy Fleming	1	0	0
Miss E. Q. Henriques	0	10	6
Mrs. Underhill	0	10	0
Miss E. M. Duncan	0	10	0
Miss I. P. Prestwich	0	10	0
Mrs. M. Andrews	0	10	0
Mr. William de Morgan	5	5	0
Mrs. M. M. Murray	0	5	0
Mrs. B. M. Cotterill	0	5	0
Mrs. M. L. Pendered	0	5	0
A. L. S.	0	2	6
Mrs. Scarfield	1	1	0
Miss Rachel M. Irwin	0	10	0
Mrs. Edith Davidson	1	0	0
Miss E. M. MacNaughton ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Dendy Marshall	1	0	0
	£578	3	4

CENTRAL OFFICIAL COMMITTEES.

It is excusable to be a little bewildered about the various committees for the relief of distress which have been recently formed and officially approved. There is at the head of all the National Advisory Committee formed by the Cabinet and no woman is on this. Headquarters: Local Government Board. Its members are:—

Rt. Hon. H. Samuel, M.P. (Chairman).
Rt. Hon. A. Birrell, M.P.
Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P.
Rt. Hon. F. C. G. Masterman.
Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P.
Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P.
J. Herbert Lewis, M.P.
J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.
W. Wedgwood Benn, M.P.

There is then the Executive Committee of the Prince of Wales' Fund, upon which there are four women:—

W. Wedgwood Benn, M.P. (Chairman).
Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.
Rt. Hon. A. Birrell, M.P.
Duke of Devonshire
Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P.
A. Henderson, M.P.
Lady Kerry.
Rt. Hon. W. Long, M.P.
Miss Mary MacArthur.
Mrs. McKenna.
Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P.
Miss Violet Markham.
Rt. Hon. F. C. G. Masterman.
Sir George Murray.
Sir George Riddell.

Address the Secretary, N. F. Warner Fisher, Esq., National Relief Fund, 3, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

A third Committee is the Central Advisory Committee for Women's Employment, composed entirely of women:—

Lady Crewe (Chairman).
Mrs. A. J. Tennant (Hon. Treas.).
Miss Mary MacArthur (Hon. Sec.).
Lady Askwith.
Miss Margaret Bondfield.
Mrs. W. A. Gasson.
Miss R. E. Laurence.
Miss Susan Laurence.
Miss Violet Markham.
Lady Midleton.
Hon. Lily Montagu.
Dr. Marion Phillips.

Address, Hon. Sec., Wimborne House, S.W.

News from the Societies and Federations.

What the London Society is Doing.

"One of my sisters is at Mons, another at Liége; my two brothers are at the front; my father and mother—they are in Antwerp—my husband also; he has two brothers at Charleroi; I cannot get news of them. I wish I could hear which are living still—for one knows some must be dead; when one is brave, one dies. I would not have it otherwise—for I think only of my country and what she has done." Such is one of the stories we have been hearing at the London Society's office day by day of late. The War Refugee Committee have a heavy task, and we are assisting them in every way we can, more particularly in the department of Flemish-speaking interpreters and registration, which has been placed in the hands of our representatives. Many of the staff and other experienced workers are busy almost day and night, and in a task which makes us proud of human nature. Some of the newspaper accounts of the number of destitute Belgians arrived in England up to the present are exaggerated, but the large numbers who are here need, and are receiving, every care. At 58, Victoria-street there has been a constant flow of the better class, many of them themselves also refugees, who come to ask with eagerness how they can help the others. The disappointment is, that it is not possible now, owing to considerations of space, of organisation, and such like, to allow all their generous desires to have full scope, for there has to be a "waiting list," from which the most careful choice has to be made after examination of the details of each offer. For example, just now among those who have pride of place as interpreter is a Belgian lady with an English husband, who has herself escaped from Brussels—for she knows every Flemish *patois*, and can interpret for and "comfort" regardless of which town or village is represented. Another is an officer, wounded early in the struggle, who has found distraction from his own sad thoughts in the same task.

If the many hundreds still expected reach London safely further large demands will be made from those who have registered their offers of such personal service with us. In all the sadness there is a constant joy—the magnificent spirit of these allies of ours. Literally, without exception, they have uttered no word of complaint, they have expressed no bitterness; but nearly everyone, quite simply, in a word or two have said: "We are glad for what our country has done, that she has had this opportunity to show what is in her."

But our work must naturally lie chiefly with our own countrymen. In an increasing number of the Boroughs the Society's representatives are occupying responsible positions in the many "public welfare" schemes afloat. In a South London Borough, for example, one has been officially appointed on behalf of the Society to serve on the Central Citizen Committee, on each Ward Committee, and on the special Sub-Committee of five for drawing up the scheme of relief, and she has had a room in the Town Hall placed at her disposal from which to organise the voluntary helpers.

Our urgent need at this moment is more people experienced with Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and able to spare time, especially in the day. The Club we were invited to open experimentally in connection with one of the Labour Exchanges has proved so successful that we are getting demands from all sides to strengthen the hands of the local authorities in this matter.

In East London the Society is officially concerned in a splendid scheme, of which particulars will very shortly be forthcoming—but already too much space has been occupied. It would be possible to write pages; but we are only one Society among many in the N.U.W.S.S.! One last word. The flag flies all the time; what is done is done by the London Society for Women's Suffrage. We say, in effect, here we are, take us or leave us, and they mostly take us! And all the time a spontaneous flow of new members continues (nearly 100 in the last three or four weeks). Any "old" members who may be in arrears are urged not to be behind these new ones in enthusiasm, but to send in their subscriptions without delay, and all, both new and old, are asked to send also a special donation to the Society's "Women's Service" Fund, for the calls upon this department of the organisation grow heavier day by day. Further subscriptions are invited, to be sent to the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves (Treasurer), 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

A donation of £2 has just been received in an envelope, whose sole address was "The Sick and Afflicted Belgians, The Place of Refuge, Victoria-street, London." It arrived safely.

Manchester's Ambitious Scheme.

The office of the Manchester Society has been supplying workers to step into the breach wherever service is asked for, from the Relief Committee, in typewriting, addressing, visiting, investigating, &c. On Monday, the Women's Distress Committee met for the first time, with Mrs. Smith (Miss Darlington) as provisional Secretary. Meanwhile, the Suffrage Society has got the free loan of a large warehouse that will house 500 women at least, at sewing, knitting, re-fashioning garments, and such small jobs as can be undertaken without injury to real trade. It is hoped to run penny dinners for women in the basement, and a club room for girls in lodgings in the third storey. This, however, must come by degrees. There are 330 warehouse cleaners needing unskilled work first, and then women in all the sewing trades.

Miss Margaret Ashton, as a Councillor, is organising the feeding of nursing mothers, to be followed by the feeding of expectant mothers; and the Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Committee, of which Miss Ashton is a member, is hoping to get maternity centres of a permanent nature by the middle of October. The Manchester Society's office has organised the three Relief Committees for Wittington, and is proceeding to do the same for Charlton and Didsbury Wards.

Glasgow Exchange for Voluntary Workers.

The GLASGOW Society has opened an Exchange for Voluntary Workers, where already 140 offers of help have been registered. Of these the vast majority are from members of the Suffrage Society, though the general public is beginning to respond. A good number of helpers have been sent through the Exchange to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Very many offers of sewing and knitting help have been received, but these are not encouraged, as the Society feels that it is desirable to give this work to paid women workers, who, otherwise, might be unemployed. A scheme for starting a workroom for women and girls is to be discussed. Interesting offers of help have been received from horsewomen, and from women able to drive motor-cars. It has been suggested that women might learn to drive tram-cars so as to free the men drivers for active service. Various members of the Suffrage Society are serving on the Lord Provost's Central Citizens Committee, though not in their official capacity as representatives of the Suffrage Society. The Ward Sub-Committees are not yet all formed, but efforts are being made to secure representation on these. Suggestions have been received that Suffragists should help in the work of recruiting. This suggestion will be considered.

Information Bureaux.

Several other Societies (about twenty) are running Information Bureaux, or Bureaux for registering voluntary workers.

Some Work-Room Schemes.

MANSFIELD Society has formulated a scheme to provide clothing, to be worked as an auxiliary to the Municipal Distress Committee. The object is to provide work for those who are suffering from trade dislocation, and, as far as possible, the rate of pay will be given in accordance with the scale which is paid to workers by local firms of good standing. An order has already been given to a firm of women which employs outworkers. A letter received from Her Majesty the Queen, giving permission to say "that it is her earnest wish that, wherever possible, sewing should be given to paid workers," will be most useful in the appeal for funds which is to be issued shortly. Nearly £20 has already been collected, and there have been many gifts of clothing which the workers will alter and repair.

In CARDIFF, members are visiting and doing secretarial work for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and are organising work-rooms for the wives of sailors and soldiers called up. The workers will be paid for the shirts, socks, &c., made. This work is organised by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Enquiries are also being made as to the needs of foreigners stranded in the city.

In SWANSEA, eleven members of the N.U. are helping on a Committee of fourteen formed to help the Mayoress to organise a scheme for the employment of seamstresses thrown out of work. The local Society at a members' meeting subscribed and sent £10 as a donation to the funds. Miss Davies, an organiser of the Church League for Woman Suffrage, is kindly giving her services as Secretary, and is daily in charge of the depôt. A few members have formed themselves into a sewing party for making and altering partly worn garments for the poor of Swansea; it is the only party at present known to be working for such a purpose. Most of the work being done in the town is for the front, and many members are working hard in connection with the three Red Cross detachments.

The Lady Mayoress of BIRMINGHAM, on whose shoulders a heavy burden rests just now, as her husband, Lieut.-Col. Martineau, the Lord Mayor, as well as her son, have joined their regiment, has called a Committee for organising and dealing with gifts of garments, giving out patterns and instructions for making extra clothes for hospitals and the very poor, and guarding as far as possible against any injury to the clothing trades from voluntary competition. A large depôt has been opened, and a salaried Secretary appointed, who is Mrs. Jesper, our Active Service League leader. The clerks of the Waterworks Department have placed their free time at the service of this Committee, of which Mr. Howard Heaton is the Chairman. The work is, of course, a branch of that done by the Citizen's Committee.

The Society of Friends, and some private ladies also, have opened workrooms for employing skilled sewing women, sempstresses, &c. A scheme is also on foot to help the jewellers who are heavily hit by the war. These girls have very delicate hands, and cannot be given rough work, or their hands will be spoilt for their trade.

SOUTHAMPTON Society has been getting to work, and a special Committee has been formed to deal with the present crisis. The Art Gallery will be open five days in the week as a workroom for women out of employment or needing help. Several of our members are lending sewing machines, and the women will work under supervision and will receive trade union pay.

The ILKLEY Society has decided to undertake the care of women and girls employed in the sewing trades, and has asked for a grant from any public funds which the Urban Council may have to administer.

The shop-office at TUNBRIDGE WELLS has become a clothing depôt, and an appeal signed by Madame Sarah Grand, President, and Lady Matthews and Miss Scott as Vice-Presidents, is being made by the Branch for gifts of clothing suitable for convalescent soldiers to replace their uniform on leaving hospital. Garments must be in good condition, and should be sent to 18, Crescent Road. Miss Scott, P.L.G., is on the Mayor's Executive, but she was sent to represent the Board of Guardians, not the W.S.S.

Clothes for the Little Ones.

GATESHEAD Society, in organising sewing meetings, is confining its energies to children's clothes, in order not to interfere with any paid industry. Its Secretary writes:—"It is a well-known fact that in times of distress the children's clothes have to be neglected before their meals. The work we are doing would either be done by an already overworked mother, using the cheapest materials; or more probably still, would not be done at all. We are a poor Society, and most of our members can only give work. Nevertheless, the few rich members we have have almost all declared their willingness to employ distressed seamstresses and others at this or other work. One "Friend" of the Society, an experienced dressmaker who would otherwise have been out of work, has already been employed for a fortnight by members on work connected with the war."

[These are only a few typical examples of the work done by our Societies in connection with providing employment for out-of-work women and girls. We have received many other reports, which we would gladly publish if space allowed.]

Red Cross Work.

Under their Secretary, Dr. Mabel Ramsay, members of the Three Towns and District Society have been helping to re-organise the local Red Cross branch, of which most of the members have been called up for service. Dr. Ramsay first got into communication with the Principal of a school and asked for a room as temporary headquarters, and for a place in which to give instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing. This was readily granted. She was then asked to find a Secretary, the idea being to get a man to undertake the work; but she ventured to suggest that a woman might undertake it, and finally Mrs. Wilmott—who had organised the local arrangements for Alexandra Day splendidly—was appointed. Next, two good Lady Superintendents (nurses) were supplied from the Society's list. Much help was also given with clerical work, &c. As a result of Dr. Ramsay's letters to the Mayor, enclosing a classified list of helpers, six members of the Society were asked for, to act as investigation officers.

Ramsgate.—A temporary hospital for sick and wounded has been established, and many of the members and nearly the whole of the Committee are undertaking various forms of personal service in connection with the V.A.D. Work for mothers is also occupying many members. In Ramsgate there is a strong branch of the W.L.G.A. on the Committee, of which are many of the W.S.S. Committee. This body has already established Care Committees and School for Mothers, and there is also a Central Relief Committee which has been at work for some years with officers and a paid secretary, all of which agencies are doing excellent work. Mrs. Sale, of the W.S.S. Committee, has been appointed to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association Committee.

Several members of Leicester Society belong to the V.A.D., and have been very busy with preparations for the opening of the Military Base Hospital at Leicester, which is now nearly ready to receive 500 patients from the front. The members of the V.A.D. will receive the patients at the railway stations, and give whatever attendance they require before being conveyed to the hospital. They have already helped in obtaining the gift or loan of beds and other things required for the hospital. Since the outbreak of war, they have helped with the organisation of elementary instruction in First Aid and Nursing to hundreds of women, and have registered the names of hundreds of willing helpers for all kinds of work, whose ages varied from fourteen to seventy-six. The oldest candidate for registration was a lady who had been a nurse in the Franco-German War.

Many other Societies of the N.U. are giving important help in Red Cross work, and all over the country individual Suffragists are taking an active part in it, in different capacities.

Fruit Preserving.

The Upton-on-Severn branch of the N.U.W.S.S. has successfully started a scheme of fruit preserving and bottling, the main object being to save fruit from being wasted. The fruit is bought at a fair price from cottagers who are unable to sell in the markets, or otherwise dispose of it. It is then bottled or made into jam, and will be sold to grocers and others, several orders having been already received. The profits will be handed to the Relief Fund. The Society of the N.U. hope in this way not only to relieve the small growers who, owing to the closing of the local markets and difficulty of transit are unable to dispose of their fruit, but also to make a contribution to the National Fund. Many ladies who are not members of the Society are helping, including the President of the local Anti-Suffrage Society. Mr. Udale, Chief Horticultural Instructor to the County Council, has given a practical demonstration in bottling and preserving, and the County Council is still further assisting the N.U.W.S.S. by sending a trained Cookery Mistress for a fortnight.

Cookery Classes.

A circular letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Kentish Federation has put before the Societies the desirability of forming cookery classes for invalid and economical cookery; also nursing classes where it is not possible to join the Red Cross Society under the auspices of the Kent County Education Committee.

Suffragists the First to be Ready.

Liverpool Society has been endeavouring to get the proper authorities to make adequate arrangements for the wives and families of sailors. These arrangements, our correspondent states, are very much behind. She writes that: "We are swamped here as Suffragists with the mass of work. We took it on in an emergency, as there was no other organisation ready to begin on the spot, and it has swollen to such large dimensions that it is absorbing everybody we can get hold of. We have had to grapple as best we can with over 4,000 applications in a fortnight—all to be investigated and visited."

The Men "Never Thought About It."

At the first meeting of the Mayor's Executive Committee for the Relief of Suffering at Chorley, the question of relief work for women was brought up by a representative of the W.S.S., and the men declared that they had never thought about it, but were unanimously agreed in leaving it to the women of the Committee to arrange. The question of the care of maternity cases has also been left to the women.

Ward Staffed by Suffragists.

The Secretary of the Macclesfield Society has been appointed to organise the relief visitors of one of the six Wards of the town. This Ward is being staffed entirely from the Society. No other "Ward Leader" of the town is a woman, but the Women's Labour League and Co-operative Guild are staffing another Ward under the Congregational minister. Both these bodies—as well as the Suffrage Society—are represented on the Relief of Distress Committee.

Forthcoming Meeting.

Sept. 10.

Birkenhead—Women's Co-operative Guild—South End Branch—Miss Wyse, Speaker 8.0

News from Ireland.

"The One Bright Spot."

All Irish people were glad at heart when Sir Edward Grey spoke in these words of Ireland. I am sure Sir Edward, good Suffragist as he is, would approve of the use I make of them to-day. For to me the bright spot is Irish Suffrage work. We who serve the Suffrage cause in Ireland have ever prided ourselves on our united action. Almost alone in the land, we Suffragists stood for unity, for healing of old breaches, for co-operation in the service of all that was good. We claim that proud distinction still. When the war-cloud burst, and we knew that all the ordinary forms of Suffrage activity must be greatly checked, we thought at once of common action in face of the common danger. It was impossible to organise a joint official committee; that would have taken too long and been too cumbersome. So we organised an Emergency Council of Woman Suffragists, on which no one society should be officially represented, but which should bring together all Suffragists who wished to serve their country in the present urgency. On this Council may be found members of different societies: the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation has lent its Secretary, one friend has lent a fine shop on one of the main streets for an office, another has lent a typewriter, a third has given much help in the heavy work of typing where printing cannot be afforded. All have helped, and so we have in Ireland a Council which shall serve Suffrage in this new way. Much good work has already been done even in the short space of time. A jam factory in Dublin was within an ace of closing down: a deputation from the Suffrage Emergency Council was instrumental in securing an Army contract for jam, and so keeping a large number of girls from unemployment. Great difficulty was experienced by the wives of Reservists in ascertaining where to go for relief: representations from the Suffrage Emergency Council secured the posting of placards giving directions.

The general idea of the Council is to organise work rather than to administer relief. Splendid work is done in this direction by the Irishwomen's Reform League and by the Irish branch of the Church League. The Council aims at the creation of an Information Bureau, as a clearing house, where those who are willing to help can come, and those who need help, and the two ends be linked together. It intends also to guard against overlapping.

Dora Mellone (Secretary, Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation and Suffrage Emergency Council).

The Women's Emergency Corps.

There was a large and enthusiastic audience at the meeting of the Women's Emergency Corps at the Shaftesbury Theatre on August 27th. The Corps is anxious, as the Duchess of Marlborough, who was in the chair, said, "to safeguard the paid markets by controlling voluntary workers," and while they ask people to offer their services, they also ask for money to pay for the employment of women who are now out of work.

Miss Mary Macarthur implored the many hundreds of women, who are now spending every minute of their spare time in making shirts, to realise that the War Office is quite capable of seeing that there is a sufficient supply of shirts, and perfectly willing to pay needlewomen for making them. Meanwhile, the shirts are being made, and badly made too, by well-meaning people who are thus throwing more women out of work. What they must do, she pointed out, was to see that those who are out of employment should be paid to do the work for those who really need the things—not only the soldiers and sailors, but the little children and babies in the East End. As Professor Caroline Spurgeon said, they hoped that women in time of stress and war would lay the firm foundations of a constructive policy which could only be realised fully in time of peace.

New Constitutional Society.

The new Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage has opened a workroom at Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, for girls (skilled dressmakers) who have lost their employment through the war. The more orders are received, the more girls can be helped. Orders are executed for women's and children's clothes, Red Cross dresses, overalls, shirts, socks, clothes for Belgian refugees, servants' dresses, &c., &c. Price lists may be obtained on application. To avoid overlapping, girls are being engaged only through the Great Marlborough Street Labour Exchange.

Emergency Committee for the Assistance of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians in Distress.

As an outcome of official action by the Religious Society of Friends, a special Emergency Committee has been formed to assist Germans, Austrians and Hungarians in Great Britain who may, through no fault of their own, have fallen into acute distress owing to the outbreak of war. All communication to be addressed to the Secretary at 160, St. Stephen's House, Westminster Bridge, S.W.

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Suffragists on Relief Committees.

Gerrard's Cross.—No women on either of Sub-Committees.

Dundee.—Secretary of W.S.S. is Secretary of Women's War Relief Committee.

Redditch.—Seven members of the W.S.S. on Relief Committee (out of twelve women).

Halifax.—Three women on the Mayor's Committee (one a strong Suffragist, member of L.W.S.U.); one member of W.S.S. on Mayoress's Needlework Committee.

Herts. (East).—Two members of W.S.S. (one the Treasurer) on Hertford Relief Committee; two on Ware Relief Committee; one (Secretary, E. Herts.) on Ware Rural Committee.

Colwyn Bay.—Organiser and Secretary of the W.S.S. summoned to preliminary Citizens' meeting as representing the Society.

Crewe.—Twelve women on the Distress Committee, one a member of the W.S.S. The Secretary is asking that the Society shall be represeated, and a member of the Society is also nominated by the I.L.P. as their representative.

Shoreham and Otford.—No women on Shoreham Relief Fund Committee, but members of Society on various private committees. President of W.S.S. on Otford Committee for providing garments for soldiers and sailors and their wives and families.

Cheadle.—Hon. Sec., W.S.S., on Distress Fund Committee, as representing the Society (three women on Committee).

Warwick and Leamington.—One member, W.S.S., on War Emergency Committee (thirty-eight men and eleven women).

Wakefield.—One member of W.S.S. on City Committee, first summoned to appoint working sub-committees (six women in all); four members on Relief Committee (ten women in all); one member on Executive of Relief Committee (three women); seven members (out of fifteen or sixteen women) on Women's Sub-committee.

Ascot.—At time of going to press last week it was expected that a local committee would be formed this week, and that a member of the W.S.S. would be appointed to it. It has now been decided to postpone the formation of a local committee, and to work relief through the County Committee for the present.

Rugby.—Six women on the Relief Committee, one of whom is Vice-Presdent of the W.S.S., and two other Suffragists, but it is felt that the W.S.S. ought to have been represented officially.

Saltburn-by-the-Sea.—Three members of the W.S.S. on the Urban Council Distress Committee.

Chesterfield.—Offer of service snubbed by Mayor, and Society not represented on Relief Committee.

Llangollan.—The Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary of the W.S.S. are on the local War Committee, which consists of seven women and over thirty men. The Treasurer is on the Finance Sub-committee and the Chairman and Secretary on the Distress Sub-committee, to which a woman Guardian of over twenty years' standing has also been elected.

Weybridge and District.—Two members of the W.S.S. Committee have been elected to the Committee of the War Distress Fund.

Cirencester.—Four women co-opted on to Relief Committee.

East Grinstead.—The Hon. Sec. of the W.S.S. has been co-opted on to the Inquiry and Relief Committee, but not as representing the Society.

Slough.—One member of the W.S.S. on the Citizen's Committee in his private capacity; two women (not members).

Marple.—One member of the W.S.S. and two other women (representing the local Girls' Club and the Sick Nursing Society respectively) on the Distress Committee.

Salisbury.—Secretary of the W.S.S. invited by Mayor to first meeting of the Committee.

Lanark.—Three members of the W.S.S. appointed to the Committee at the first public meeting, and three other women not members of any S.S.

Street.—One member of the W.S.S. appointed, in private capacity, to the local (Wells Union) Relief Committee. Five other women.

Kidderminster.—Four members of the W.S.S. Committee and several other members of the Distress Committee.

Cardiff.—Members of the W.S.S. are on all the Ward Distress Committees.

Chorley.—Society represented on Mayor's Executive Committee. Out of twelve women on this Committee two are members of the W.S.S., and at least five are Suffragists.

Eccles.—Thirteen members of the W.S.S. (nine women and four men, including the Hon. Secretary and four members of Committee) on local Committee; thirty women altogether. Three members of the W.S.S. and three other women on Sub-Committee for Relief of Distress (ten men); two members of the W.S.S. and one other woman on Employment Sub-committee (ten men).

Marple.—Two members of W.S.S. on Relief Com-ittee; only three women altogether, and forty

-ry.—Suffrage Society represented by its President on Executive Committee; eight other women, of whom several are Suffragists. Seventeen members of W.S.S. doing useful work on various Ward Committees.

South-East Essex.—Suffrage Society represented by two members on the local Committee, and one member appointed in another capacity, so that the President, Treasurer, and Secretary are all on.

Macclesfield.—Three members of the W.S.S. (including President) and two other women on General Committee (of about forty); one member on Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives Committee (of eleven members); three members and three other women on Industrial Distress Committee (twenty members)—the Secretary being elected to represent the Society.

(To be continued.)

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